THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, April 19, 1808. No. 1126.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Genuine Preparations.

JUST received, from the proprietor's Patent and Family Medicine Warehouse, New-York, and for sale by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front, between Market & Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions. Thousands are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of impirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints-----dear bought experience has taught that oily and heating medicines, joined with strong opiates(or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects. A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Whooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the doses so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECTED CASES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1806.

Being desirous to make public, for the good of others, the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation—add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption.—The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me, and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir. *GEO. BENNER, jun.*

No. 11, Budd-st. Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee, New-York.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past enjoyed without interruption.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which, there is reason to believe, have, within NINE YEARS past, cured upwards of Two Hundred Thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

LETTER

From the Rev. J. Molther, Minister of the Moravian Church in Yorktown.

YORKTOWN, Jan. 4, 1802.

Dear Sir,—Doctor Hamilton's Lozenges having been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether, by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of the Lozenges, agreeable to the directions, which carried off a substance, to all appearance mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals, not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and, though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on a belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults. I am sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN MOLTHER.

ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from mercury, or any other pernicious or offensive ingredients, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S

Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

The Anodine Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

For debilitated constitutions.

TAKE NOTICE.

Imitations of the above Medicines will probably be offered for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *Anthony Beelen,* in Front Street, agent for the sale of the genuine preparations:—As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

Hannah Lee,

Widow of the late Proprietor.

March 30, 1808

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price single one dollar—9 dollars per dozen)

By ZADOK CRAMER,

The Sixth Edition of

THE NAVIGATOR:

Containing directions for navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi rivers:

With a Geographical account of the countries through which they run.

To which is added an Appendix,

Containing an account of Louisiana and of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, as traversed by Captains Clark and Lewis.

With accurate Maps of the Ohio and Mississippi.

☞ Merchants and others who may want a supply of these books, will do well to forward their orders soon; as a good part of the edition is already engaged.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1808.

P. S. Expected daily, a large supply of *School Books.* I hope the ladies, and all good girls and boys, will not forget to fetch me all the clean linen and cotton rags they possibly can.—Save the smallest pieces, and put them in a rag bag—save them from the fire and the ash heap. It is both honorable and profitable to save rags, for our country wants them.

☞ Subscriptions received for *Mansfield's Map of the State of Ohio,* now printing in Cincinnati.

*** An elegant *Terrestrial Globe,* for sale, as above.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, &c.

IN the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, town lots No. 39 and 87. Out lots No. 184 and 239, containing ten acres each.

100 acres of land about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, and about 2 miles off from the Franklin road from Dixon's tavern.

207 acres and 87 perches, about fourteen miles up the Allegheny river from Pittsburgh, and about one mile back from said river.

A town lot in the town of New Castle, No. 4, situate on the diamond of the public square, whereon is erected a new two story log house; also a new store house, a good kitchen, stables, a draw well with excellent water, &c. being built for a tavern and kept as such, being the first rate tavern in said town.

First donation district, Beaver county, No. 11,—500 acres. Butler county, No. 169,—200 acres.

Second donation district, Butler county, No. 429,—200 acres. Mercer county, No. 1946—200 acres. No. 1921, one equal half or moiety of 200 acres.

Fifth donation district, Venango county, No. 1004,—200 acres.

Sixth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1203—200 acres.

Seventh donation district, Crawford county, No. 1345 and 1395,—200 acres each.

Eighth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1541 and 1721,—200 acres each.

Town of Erie, town lots No. 1925 and 2059.

Town of Montgomery, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, town lots No. 324, 1244, 1415 and 2316.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above property, may know the terms of sale by applying to James Semple, Esq. or to the subscriber, living about three miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river.

BERNARD HUBLEY.

March 15, 1808.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia, and for Sale, by *DAVID M'KEEHAN, Pittsburgh,*

MARSHALL'S

LIFE OF WASHINGTON,

In 5 vols. octavo, *elegantly bound* in calf, gilt, with a *superb Portrait of the General,* and a variety of *Maps,* in an extra quarto vol.

THIS truly interesting and invaluable work, has received the unequivocal approbation of the first literary characters in Europe and America.—"It has been hailed," says an English reviewer, "as an acquisition to STANDARD LITERATURE; as deserving a place by the side of Robertson's Charles V. and as unrivalled in the authenticity of its materials, by any work in the entire compass of History and Biography."

The plan of the work, which combines the biography of Washington with a history of the times in which he lived, is modelled after writers of established celebrity. A variety of authors might be quoted in support of the assertion,—let those of Robertson and Roscoe suffice; names deservedly dear to the lovers of literature.

April 11, 1808.

FOR THE ACADEMY

AT BUSTLETON.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

ON AN ENTIRE NEW PLAN,

SECOND CLASS,

AND THE TICKETS SELLING RAPIDLY.

By Authority.

1 PRIZE of	10,000 dollars	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
9	1,000	9,000
20	500	10,000
24	300	7,200
50	200	10,000
75	100	7,500
154	50	7,700
165	40	6,600

3,000 Tickets at 28 dollars.

Prizes subject to 15 per cent. deduction, and payable in 30 days after the drawing is finished.

Part of the above Prizes to be stationary and arranged as follows, viz.

The whole Lottery to be drawn in six drawings, 500 tickets each day.

First drawn blank,		first day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	second day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	third day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	fourth day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	fifth day	1,000
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	sixth day	5,000
Last	ditto	ditto	2,000

The drawing will take place in March next, at the State House in Philadelphia, and be concluded in three weeks, as a great proportion of the tickets are already sold. Tickets and shares for sale by the subscriber at the rate of 28 dollars.

N. B. Orders for Tickets from any part of the continent, post paid, inclosing cash, will be attended to with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest information given of their success. Prizes in other Lotteries taken in payment. MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

No. 82, Chesnut Street.

SAMUEL SWIFT, *President of the Board of Managers*

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery for Sale by *M'Candless & Cochran,* Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE,

TWO HOUSES, situate in Liberty street, near Fort Fayette,—one is a two story frame, the other log—well finished and convenient. They will be sold on reasonable terms, either together or separate.

To be Let, on ground rent, half the Lot, being 60 feet front on Penn street, and the usual depth back. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

MARY NEALOW.

Pittsburgh, April 2d, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid dealing with my black slave BEN, on any account, without liberty from me, as I will pay no debts of his contracting, and will prosecute any one so offending, to the utmost rigor of the law.

ZADOK WRIGHT.

Allegheny county, Mifflin township, April 5, 1808.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, *April* 19, 1808.

Mr. Boyle, a member of Congress from Kentucky, immediately from the city of Washington, and who arrived here last Thursday, contradicts the report of Mr. Gallatin having resigned; and informs, that the bill for raising 6000 additional regular troops, had passed both Houses of Congress.

It is painful to all those who regard the sacred rights of person and property, that such numerous occasions present themselves for communicating events, which so strongly mark the depravity of human nature.

The crime of arson, is progressing to such an alarming degree in this western country, that it appears that nothing short of the gallows or a Botany Bay, will be sufficient to check its progress.

On the 8th inst. the Barn of Mr. Adam Rudebaugh, near the forks of the road, in Westmoreland county, containing all the treasures of his last bountiful harvest, together with horses and cattle, were all reduced to ashes.---That this was the premeditated act of some malignant wretch, is beyond all manner of doubt, because the flames were first discovered in the threshing floor, and not a particle of fire had been used for several preceding days thro' any part of the farm.

That Mr. Rudebaugh should become the victim of such malignity, is a matter of surprise to every one who knows him. He is a man of the most amiable and unoffending disposition. His house and his purse have ever been open to relieve the wants of the poor and needy, and for acts of humanity and benevolence, he has no superior, and but very few equals. When such has been his fate, what may not the generality of mankind expect.

A terrible massacre of the Indian tribes on the Missouri, took place in January last. The Sacs and Foxes were the victims ; the Ottos, Mahas, and Sieux, the perpetrators of the murders. "Men, women and children were nearly all destroyed," says the Washington Expositor. A few of the chiefs, however, have escaped ; and taken refuge at St. Louis.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

To the humane, the just, and the enlightened citizens of the United States, the following solemn facts are submitted. There have been imported from Africa, into the port of Charleston, the following number of wretched beings, to be subjected to the lash of their cruel taskmasters.

In the year 1804 - - -	5,386
1805 - - -	6,790
1806 - - -	11,468
1807 - - -	15,576

Total amount of human beings stolen from their families, their homes and fire-sides, and imported as Slaves into the U. States, in the last four years, THIRTY NINE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND TEN!!!

Who is he that prides himself upon the independence of his country, whose cheek is not suffused with blushes, as he reads this disgraceful item in its Imports.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of the constitution, consisting of near two hundred persons, held agreeably to notice given, at the house John *M*eans, in the town of Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, on the 31st day of *M*arch, 1808, (it being court week) for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the office of governor at the ensuing election.

Dr. DAVID MARCHAND, Sen. was called to the chair, and JAMES POSTLETHWAIT, appointed secretary.

It was stated by some persons who had attended a former meeting of constitutionalists, at which the name of John Spayd was mentioned as a candidate for the governorship, that they acted, on that occasion, under the impression that the name of *Mr.* Ross would not be mentioned ; that their decision in favor of *Mr.* Spayd, was predicated on that idea, and that, they made at the time such a reservation, as left them at perfect liberty to support *Mr.* Ross, if it should be thought proper afterwards to offer him to the good sense of the people.

Some observations were made on the necessity of rallying round the constitution, to defend it from all assaults which may be made against it.

JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh, was then proposed as the most likely to secure the interest of the friends of the constitution, at the ensuing election for governor : Whereupon, it was resolved unanimously, That this meeting, will by all honest, and honorable means, support the election of *JAMES ROSS*, Esq.

Committees consisting of the following persons from each township throughout the county, were then chosen, for the purpose of promoting union, and ensuring success.

Hempfield township—Major Joshua Simpson, Robert Graham, Tobias Painter, David Marchand, sen. James Postlethwait, Simon Drum, jun. Thomas M'Guire, John Sheaffer.

North Huntingdon do.—Major John Boyd, capt. James Irwin, James B. M'Grew, Robert Stuart, William Larimor, col. John Campbell, capt. Joseph Markle, James Kirker, David Logan.

South Huntingdon do.—Andrew Findley, Esq. James Vankirk, John Richey, Ezekiel Sample, Charles Shull, John Guffey, Michael Fritzman.

East Huntingdon do.—Henry Fox, capt. Ebenezer Smith, James M'Kean, Caspar Tarr, Esq. col. Frederic Tarr, Hugh Love.

Rostravor do.—Dr. Belah Smith, John Daily, Philip Wright, Esqr. Joshua Budd, Noah Speers.

Mountpleasant do.—Clement Burleigh, Esq. James Hurst, Esq. Hugh Martin, Esq. col. John Bonnett, col. David Kilgore, William Flinn.

Unity do.—John Grove, James White, Esq. John M'Call, Marmaduke Wilson, Jacob Smith, Archibald M'Callister, Jacob Poorman, Henry Furney, Lawrence Brendle.

Derry do.—John Sloan, Esq. Joseph Baldridge, Nicholas Day, Esq. Peter Wallace, James Parr, Esq. John Pumroy, Esq. Nicholas Chapman, major Abraham Cahill, Alexander Culbertson, James Gallaher.

Salem do.—Gen. Alexander Craig, col. Robert Hunter, William Kean, David Buchannan, John Woods, John Steel, John Shields, Esq.

Franklin do.—Samuel Boreland, David Walter, Aaron Teegarden, Michael Rugh, Esq. Hugh Torrence, Jacob Haymaker.

Washington do.—Robert Robinson, Esq. Benjamin Chambers, George Crawford, John Speers, William Ross, Esq. George Almond.

Fairfield do.—Col. Abraham Hendricks, col. James Ramsey, major William Lawson, Thomas Pollock, Esq.

Donnegal do.—Thomas Jones, John Matthews, major Peter Gay, John Nelson, Esq.

The proceedings of the meeting were then ordered to be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Farmers Register.

DAVID MARCHAND, Sen. *Chairman.*
JAMES POSTLETHWAIT, *Secretary.*

From the United States Gazette.

It now appears that by the unwearied exertions of the minority in congress, another modicum of information, as to the insolent mandates of France, has been extorted from our reluctant administration. The letter of Champagny which we this day publish, needs no comment. It speaks for itself ; and if it fails to rouse the indignant spirit of America, we shall be compelled to acknowledge that we have mistaken the character of our countrymen. If such is the information which Mr. Jefferson has consented (though reluctantly) to permit the people to see, what must that be which he still perseveres in concealing and smothering!—There is still much unrevealed ; and from the partial glimpse which we from time to time obtain, we have reason to suppose that what is yet within the veil is of a most alarming and important nature, involving the honor and independence of the country.

TRANSLATION

Of a letter from Mr. Champagny, to general Armstrong, dated

PARIS, Jan. 15, 1808.

SIR,

The different notes which you have done me the honor to address to me have been laid before his majesty.

The proceedings of England towards all governments are so contrary to the laws of nations, and to all the rules so constantly observed, even among enemies, that no resource against this power is any longer to be found in the ordinary means of repression. In order to annoy her, it is become necessary to turn against her the arms which she makes use of herself; and if transient inconveniences result therefrom, it is to her alone that they are to be imputed. Since England respects no laws, how can they be respected with regard to her? The maritime laws which she violates, ought they still to be a protection to her? And if some powers tolerate the infractions commited on their independence, could they have the right to require that France alone should restrain herself within the limits, which her enemy has every where overleaped?

The United States more than any other power, have to complain of the aggressions of England. It has not been enough for her to offend against the independence of their flag ; nay, against that of their territory and of their inhabitants, by attacking them even in their ports ; by forcibly carrying away their crews : her decrees of the 11th of November have made a fresh attack on their commerce and on their navigation, as they have done on those of all other powers.

In the situation in which England has placed the continent, especially since her decrees of the 11th November, his majesty has no doubt of a declaration of war against her by the United States. Whatever transient sacrifices war may occasion, they will not believe it consistent either with their interest or dignity, to acknowledge the monstrous principle and the anarchy which that government wishes to establish on the seas. If it be useful and honorable for all nations to cause the true maritime law of all nations to be re-established, and to avenge the insults committed by England against every flag, it is indispensible for the U. States, who, from the extent of their commerce, have oftener to complain of those violations. WAR EXISTS THEN IN FACT between ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES ; and his majesty considers it as declared from the day on which England published her decrees. In that persuasion, his majesty, ready to consider the United States as associated with the cause of all the powers who have to defend themselves against England, has not taken any definitive measure towards the American vessels, which may have been brought into our ports. He has ordered that they should remain sequestered until a decision may be had thereon, according to the dispositions which shall have been expressed by the government of the United States.

Communications from Washington, to the Editor of the U. S. Gazette.

Sunday Evening, April 3.

The profoundest astonishment and indignation of the American people will be excited by the audacious demand of Bonaparte to surrender their independence and join France in the war. Our own government too must come in for a rich share of the execration. Never did Jefferson and his satellites appear so contemptible before. Bonaparte has commanded the United States to declare instant war against England, and to a vast amount has sequestered American property as a pledge for our conduct. The apprehensions of our wisest statesmen are realized. The executive is convicted before the nation and the world, of an attempt to conceal the danger from the people, and to screen his friend Napoleon from that universal execration which the disclosure of Champagny's letter will produce. It was not till after a manful and glorious struggle of three days, that a publication was extorted by a vigorous and faithful minority. The people will now see who are their friends, and who are chargeable with foreign attachments.

In relation to England, almost every thing, even the conversations of her ministers, had been very properly published. In relation to France, the executive and his satellites attempted to conceal every thing of importance. A violent struggle of three days extracted a partial disclosure ; but much remains behind.---No instructions of our government to Armstrong ; no letters of Armstrong to the secretary of state, are yet disclosed. The worst of all perhaps, remains yet to be told. May a powerful minority, by their exertions, obtain at last a complete disclosure of all the correspondence relative to France! Men were never so humbled before, as our French advocates in congress. If America is to be saved, we shall perhaps be indebted to Bonaparte for our salvation. The following summary will furnish some account of the transactions of last week.

On Wednesday the 30th ult. a confidential message accompanied with sundry documents, in relation to our connexions with France and England, was received from the president.—The house of course went into secret session, and so remained during the day. The message and documents were several times read, and a resolution offered by Mr. Randolph was adopted, to request some further explanation relative to the dates of certain letters of Armstrong. Mr. Randolph was appointed a committee to present this resolution to the president, and he accordingly repaired to the palace for that purpose, when lo! the president was sick and unable to see company. The message was therefore left with the president's private secretary who undertook to present it to his excellency. There is some reason for the suspicion that the president feigned sickness in order to avoid the interview with Mr. Randolph.

On Thursday the house went again into secret conclave, that Mr. Randolph might make a report of his visit to the president. They remained in conclave during the day. After a speech of considerable length, Mr. Randolph offered a resolution to publish the message and documents communicated by the president.---The executive satellites refused to consider the motion. The division was 70 to 44, of course there was an end to that resolution. Mr. Randolph, who never is dispirited by want of success, immediately offered another resolution which went to publish Champagny's letter, and some other confidential papers ; and he enforced at length the propriety and necessity of a disclosure. The majority, true to their lord and master, also refused to consider this resolution.

On Friday, Mr. Randolph in public session moved to amend the rules of the house, so that every resolution proposed and seconded, should be deemed to be in possession of the house and open to debate. He then took occasion to say that he had in secret session proposed two very important resolutions which the house had refused to consider ; that this practice was an innovation ; that the majority of the British parliament from the time of Cecil to the younger Pitt, had never dared to stop debate in this way. A message was received from the president in answer to the resolution of yesterday concerning the dates of certain letters. The house again went into conclave. Mr. Randolph concluded two different speeches by successively renewing the motions which he had made the day before ; and the creatures of the executive again refused to consider them and so prevented discussion. Mr. Montgomery moved to open the door, that the house might proceed to other business. The minority seized this opportunity for discussion, and resisted the motion on the ground that they desired to offer resolutions which went to take off the injunction of secrecy. The executive men were obliged to come out and attempt a defence of their conduct. Messrs. Randolph, Key, Macon, and others, contended for a removal of the injunction. Mr. Key particularly distinguished himself. The friends of secrecy were Messrs. Nicholas, Holland, Taylor, G. W. Campbell, Fisk, J. Montgomery, and Johnston. The majority remonstrated against a publication as a breach of confidence towards the French court ; as disrespectful to the president ; as unnecessary and useless. They professed a determination to adhere to this course and to baffle forever all attempts to remove the injunction of secrecy. Such was the spirit and language of the leaders. It appeared however that their followers were disheartened ; and many were afraid and unwilling to pursue the contest further. The reproaches of conscience and the apprehended indignation of a deceived and abused people began to stagger their minds.—The minority were determined to pursue the subject until they had obtained a disclosure.—Mr. Randolph declared in public session that he would reiterate his motions until he had accomplished his object. It was in the power of the minority to arrest the progress of all other business ; and they appeared fully resolved to direct every effort to the accomplishment of their object. The executive leaders at length perceived their situation, and became sensible of the consequence which would result from a continuance of the contest. They had besides some reason to apprehend that a number of their followers would desert, so as to give their opponents a majority. The house adjourned without taking the question.

On Saturday, the house met with closed doors. On the evening preceding they had informed the president of the miserable situation of their affairs, and the dismal prospect before them. If the executive leaders persevered, all other business would be at a stand ; and the secret might accidentally escape ; the minority, imitating the Virginian example of old in Mason and Tazewell, might themselves publish the whole ; and the worst of all, the hearts of a number might fail, and throw the the majority on the other side. As the best expedient, the president on Saturday morning reluctantly sent a message in which he submitted to congress, whether as a means of promoting union and confidence among our citizens, it would not be advisable to remove the injunction as to certain parts of the secret documents. What think you was now done? The very men who had on the two days preceding, successively refused to consider the motions to take off the injunction to secrecy, now agreed to consider, and unanimously adopted the identical propositions, which they had before refused.—The triumph of the minority was complete.—The chopfallen satellites of the executive were humbled in the dust. Who will now venture to question the extent of executive influence? Who will deny that a majority of the house manifest a "servile submission to executive intimations?"

PHILADELPHIA, *April 5.*

A passenger in the packet from Newport, arrived at New-York, informs, that the ship George and Mary, had just arrived at Tarpaulin-Cove, in 28 days from Falmouth, but brings no political news of importance.

Mer. Adv.

Capt. Alcorn from Cadiz, arrived at New-York, informs, that 80,000 French troops were momently expected in Spain, and that Bonaparte was looked for at Madrid : the Russian fleet at Lisbon, and the Spanish fleet at Cadiz, were endeavoring to form a junction, but were closely blockaded by the British.—Flour at Cadiz had been sold at 12 dolls. but was on the rise.

From Boston, March 31.

A vessel arrived at Marblehead on Monday last, in 30 days from Rochelle, brings dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, for our government. The bearer was landed at Portland, and is supposed to have proceeded on to Washington.

Of the Justice and Friendship of France.

A letter received in this town yesterday, from Leghorn, dated January 22, says :—"Another Embargo took place on the 19th, extending to all shipping except French ; and the American property, landing from several vessels was ordered into the public Warehouse under the inspection of the French Consul, till further orders, and without any reason being assigned."

A seaman, who has arrived here, in the Pocahontas, and who belonged to the Eliza, taken and burnt by the French, informs, that he learnt on board the frigates, that when they sailed from Martinico, there were two other frigates in co. ; that they fell in with a British squadron, which captured the other two, and that they escaped by superior sailing.

FRENCH PIRACY!

The natural incredibility of the outrage lately committed by the French, has been seized upon, by the particians of France, to render doubtful, what is known to be true, by every person in Boston.

For the perfect satisfaction of our friends in the country the following Affidavit is published ; the Notary being Democratic—we presume, his authority will not be denied :—

AFFIDAVIT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Boston, Suffolk.

L. S. BY this public instrument of Declaration and Protest, Be it known unto all persons whom it doth or may concern, That on this present day, being the 29th day of March, in the year 1808, before me Benj. Homans, Notary Public for the county of Suffolk, residing in Boston aforesaid, duly constituted and sworn, personally came and appeared, Jona. Smith, master, and Charles Soule, mate of ship Brutus, of Duxbury, of the burthen of 192 tons, or thereabouts, and on oath declared as follows, to wit. That they sailed in said ship from the port of Liverpool, in England, on the 24th of February last past, laden with the following goods on cargo and on freight, 155 tons of salt, 15 tons coal, 100 crates crockery ware, 2 casks and 2 cases merchandise, bound for Boston, said ship being then tight, staunch, and strong, well equipped, manned and provided for voyage ; that they pursued their course in company with the ship Pochahontas, bound for Boston, and on Tuesday, March the 1st inst. being then in lat. 43, 40, N. and long. 15, 43, W. from London, standing on their course with all sail set, the ship Pochahontas then in sight astern, at about three leagues distance, they discovered at 7 o'clock in the morning, two large ships bearing W. by S. 2 leag. distant, and a ship near them on fire ; at about 10 A. M. the said ships came up with the Brutus, and sent a boat with an officer, who ordered them to heave the ship to, which was accordingly done, and the officer and boat's crew came on board, who demanded the ship's papers, and ordered the appearers and crew of the Brutus on board the commodore's ship, which proved to be the French frigates Hermione and Hortense, from the West Indies, bound to France ; that shortly after the boat returned from the commodore, with orders to take out the baggage, and to carry the whole on board the commodore, who had ordered the ship to be burned ; in consequence of which the

appearers and crew of the Brutus went on board the French frigate commodore, and that having taken out of the said ship Brutus all the provisions, sails and other articles, with the letters, being about 1000, and they immediately set the ship Brutus on fire; previous to which the appearer Jonathan Smith, demanded of the commodore what he intended to do with his ship; and the only answer he received was an order to go immediately on board the ship Pocahontas, Thomas Harris, master, with the captains and crews of two other ships, which as the appearers understood, had been burned in a similar manner by order of the said commodore; and afterwards pursued the voyage to the port of Boston, without any remarkable occurrence, and arrived in this port yesterday the 28th about noon.

(Signed.) *Jonathan Smith.*
Charles Soule.
Philip Lonargan.
William Hayes.

From the N. Y. Gazette, of April 5.

Capt. Norie, who arrived here yesterday from Tobago, was boarded on the 1st inst. off the Chesapeake by a British frigate from England, in pursuit of admiral Duckworth's squadron, and treated very politely. The lieutenant informed capt. N. that Mr. Rose dined on board his vessel the day before, and remained four hours, during which time he observed that his mission had failed, but that he did not believe there would be a war between G. Britain and America—as, said he, such an event would be ruinous to both countries.

From Spain.—The following important intelligence from Spain was yesterday received from a gentleman of this city---having been communicated in letters from Cadiz of the 18th February.

The affairs of Spain continue to grow worse. The French decrees were rigorously put into execution: so much so that an American vessel that had been detained at Cadiz for a breach of the Milan decree, had been pronounced a good prize.

French troops of the conscription of 1809 were to occupy all the sea coast of Spain; and to be supported at the expence of that power. The whole number of these troops already entered Spain and Portugal amounted to 80,000; the greater part of which were at Salamancha and round Madrid. A great part of the Spanish troops had been sent into Portugal.

The Prince of Peace was still in power. It is not true, as reported, that the Prince of Asturias had been appointed Generalissimo of the French and Spanish armies—Neither is it true, that the French and Spanish armies were going to besiege Gibralter.

By a new decree, the holders of English manufactured goods were obliged to deliver them to a commission appointed for that purpose—and it was expected another decree would be passed to condemn them.

The greatest rigor was observed againt those who held correspondence with the English: Five persons had been detected at Algesiras and hung.

The favorable weather in Spain had given hopes that the ensuing harvest would be abundant; which circumstance had prevented the rise in the price of flour.

Bonaparte had laid Portugal under a contribution of 20 000,000 dollars! which enormous sum he ingeniously proposed to them to raise by robbing the churches of their plate, and 2-3ds of their revenues. In consequence of this requisition the *vales reales* of Spain had risen to 3 per cent. which at the latest date were at 57 per cent.

From New-York, April 2.—Letters from France mention, that there was an Embargo at Amsterdam in February.

We have seen a letter from Nantz, addressed to a gentleman in this city, dated the 8th of Feb. After mentioning the seizure, in France of the ships Two Maries and Calliope, of this port, for having been boarded on the passage by British cruizers, the letter states, that the above vessels would be tried by the court of prizes, but that it would be some time before they were decided on:—That the court would not pronounce before it was known what part the American government would take!

We this morning received by the way of New-York, an addition to our file of London papers; but none of later date than some heretofore received. We find much in these papers respecting the operation of the embargo upon ourselves, such as the depreciation of our produce; the failures in Portland, New-York, &c. &c. But they are quite silent as to any distresses or failures, which it has occasioned in Great Britain. It would be perfectly intolerable, if they should persevere in their provoking indifference to this measure which ought before this time, to have brought the government of Great Britain to the feet of our administration.

One reason given by the administration in favor of the embargo was, that it would oblige people to settle their accounts. We learn by a letter from the town of Augusta, in the province of Maine, that a large collection of distressed people got together, and in their phrenzy first burnt the jail and liberated the prisoners, and then attempted to set fire to the court house, but was prevented; a large tavern adjoining the jail caught fire and was consumed, threatening the town with conflagration.

Another letter mentions that in a small seaport in the province of Maine, Passamaquoddy, the collector and officers of the custom house have been insulted and threatened, and that large quantities of flour on hand were shipped in open day and exported in defiance of all law and law officers.

This is settling accounts with a vengeance. But "hunger will break through stone walls," saith the proverb. *(Ev. Post.*

In New Hampshire the elections are begun; and out of 13 towns, that had been heard from, eleven, which last year returned democrats, have now returned fedralists by great majorities. The election for town officers in Boston has also taken place, and the federal ticket has been successful by a large majority,—double to what it was last year.

EMBARGO.

The exposition of the SECRETS, so far from justifying the ruinous measure of an embargo, only tend to confirm us in the opinion that the government can never be well administered in the hands of Democrats. The Washington policy, the true Federal Republican policy, is the only policy that can finally save this country from destruction. Where can we expect safety, when the President has a *majority* who can vote down without debate, every measure that don't meet his wishes. On the 18th of March, Mr. Livermore moved in the house of Representatives of the United States, that laws laying an embargo should be repealed and that a committee be appointed to *inquire* (merely to *inquire*) into the expediency of permitting our merchant vessels to arm in their own defence, of associating for the purpose of convoy; and of suspending the commercial intercourse with France and the nations under the controul of the Emperor of the French.

And what does the reader suppose became of this manly motion?—Let him blush for the country, when he is told that the President's *majority* refused even to *consider* it.

And thus it is that the *farmers*, the *merchants*, the *sailors*, and the *mechanics* must suffer—Without even being heard.

[*Lan. Jour.*

The *Embargo* scribblers have lately changed their *tune* respecting that measure—At first they called it a WAR measure, and cried out, "*To your tents, O Israel!*"—and even *Mr. Jefferson's* "silky, milky" paper unequivocally denominated it a "*strong* measure."—Now, forsooth, finding the People love *Peace*, better than an unrighteous *War*, the *Embargo* is nicknamed a "*Peace* measure." But the people are not now to be *cajolled* by *names*. Thank God they are opening their eyes:—And they *now* see, that though its *name* may be changed its *nature* is not altered. They *feel* it to be a devouring *Monster* that has grown out of the the foolish and partial measures of the Administration:—Which has deprived thousands of *Farmers* of the usual fruits of their industry:—The *Merchants* and *Mechanicks* of all employ; and made miserable Clamdiggers of the *Fishermen* and *Labourers*. They *feel* all this; and while they condemn the administration which has caused the *Embargo* they will not *support* those who *support* it. Pensioners of gove nment, and office-holders who suck the People's blood, and whose stipends are increased a *third* by the *Embargo*, may well praise it.—But they who pay the salaries, and who *suffer* have a right to *condemn*.

Con. Courant.

A gentleman, who arrived this morning from the Northern part of this State, informs, that the people in that quarter, and in the Northern part of Vermont, have determined not to submit to the last supplement to the embargo. He states that they take their produce to market, in companies of from twenty to thirty, and have resolved not to yield to any officers who may attempt to check their progress. It is extremely to be regretted that any such combination should be formed—The law, while it exists, should not in any shape be resisted, notwithstanding it may be excessively and unwarrantably oppressive. The people ought, however, to seek and obtain a remedy; but, let them resort to no measures for redress, but such as are *constitutional* and *legal*. *(E. Post.*

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Scull,

HAVING observed in the two last Commonwealths, a panegyric on Cramer's Pittsburgh edition of Brown's Dictionary of the Holy Bible, subscribed by A European Traveller, I think it is to be regretted that the writer, who appears to be an intelligent critic, had not bestowed an equally meritted eulogium on a work published by the same editor, and which it is most probable the gentleman would furnish himself with, particularly if his travels were to be continued towards the S. W.—I mean Cramer's *Ohio and Mississippi Navigator*.—I had received both pleasure and profit from a former edition of the Navigator, which I carried with me in my descent of those rivers last year, and it being mislaid, and I about to descend them again, I called at *Mr.* Cramer's to purchase another. He had just published a new edition, which on examination, I found to be much more copious than the former one; this one having a topographical map of the Ohio, as well as of the *Mississippi*, to suit the references. Several corrections were also made in the directions for the navigation of those rivers, mostly from actual surveys which had fallen into his hands since the publication of the former edition, particularly of the Ohio, by the athor of a Western tour, which *Mr.* Cramer intends shortly to put to the press, and from which work he has enriched the Navigator by some descriptions of places in the western country. He has also added a copious appendix, containing an account of some of the natural productions and curiosities of that country, but more particularly a compendious, yet ample description of that much talked of, but hitherto little known country, Louisiana. He has also compressed into the same appendix, the cream of Clark and Lewis's celebrated journey across the continent to the Pacific ocean.

The enterprizing editor has now given to the world a work which will not only be of the utmost use to every person descending the rivers west of the Allegheny mountains, but which contains such variety of information respecting the western country in general that it will be an entertaining and valuable acquisition to every person who wishes to increase his geographical information, particularly to every American, who ought to make himself acquinted, as well as his opportunities will permit, with so extensive and so interesting a part of the United States, and which the low price of the book (only one dollar) puts in the power of almost every class of readers.

If the European traveller has not yet left Pittsburgh, I should be happy to find that these few remarks, may induce him to favor the public with an additional testimonial of the rapid increase of science in this country, "so lately," to use his own phrase "a desert,"—and that on his return to Europe, he may assure the descendents of our ancestors there, that their Atlantic brethren are little, if at all, outdone by them, in industry or useful improvemnts.

AN AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

Regimental Orders.

THE Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 62d Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, are required to meet at the house of Mr. Thomas Wilson, in Pitt township, on the last Monday of the present month, uniformed and armed agreeable to law, in order to perfect themselves in the military art, and to perform such duties as are required by the Militia Law.

JONAS ROUP, *Lieut. Col.*

Allegheny county, April 18, 1808.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1808.

Regimental Orders.

THE *Commissioned* and *Staff* Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet on the commons, east of the town, on the last *Monday* of the present month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the military art.—Each officer will appear in complete uniform, and furnished with a musket and bayonet.

The officers commanding companies of the regiment, are ordered to give notice to their respective companies, that they will be trained and exercised, in companies, on the first *Monday* of next month.

WM. WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
141st Reg. Pen. Militia.

New-York State Lottery

Positively commences Drawing in the City of New-York on the

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of Prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1 Prize	of	$25,000
1	of	10,000
2	of	5,000
4	of	2,000
7	of	1,000

and a very considerable number of inferior prizes. Less than two blanks to a prize. Prizes payable thirty days after the Drawing is completed, and (not like most Lotteries) will continue on demand for some years after the Drawing.

TICKETS,

HALVES, QUARTERS, & EIGHTHS,

For Sale, in a variety of Numbers, at

G. & R. WAITES

Truly fortunate Lottery Offices,

No. 64 & 38, *Maiden Lane, New-York,*

At the following prices,

Whole Tickets,	$ 7 50
Half ditto,	3 75
Quarter ditto,	2 00
Eighth ditto,	1 00

But will advance as the Drawing approaches. Distant adventurers, by inclosing Bank Notes of any description, (post paid) will have Tickets and Shares forwarded to any amount, and the earliest advice sent them of their success (gratis.) Prize Tickets in any of the New-York Lotteries and late Baltimore Grand Lottery, taken in payment.

At *G. & R. WAITES* Offices in Baltimore was sold nearly all the capital prices in the last mentioned Lottery.

☞ Orders sent to G. & R. WAITES Office, corner of Market and Charles Streets, Baltimore, will be duly attended to.

March, 1808.

"WHICH MIGHT APPAL THE DEVIL!"

A SKETCH OF THE TRIAL

OF

EDWARD DONNELLY,

AT Carlisle, at the November Court of Oyer and Terminer, of 1807, for the murder of his WIFE, CATHARINE DONNELLY, on the 9th of August, 1807, at Eastpensborough township, Cumberland county, and afterwards *consuming her body by* FIRE. To which is added, *a short Account of his Life;*

And the Opinion at large, which was given on the motion in arrest of judgment—

Just received, and for SALE at

DAVID M'KEEHAN's

Book & Stationary Store, Pittsburgh.

Also, *His Confession*, taken at his own request, in the prison, on the 4th of February last; with a short account of his *Execution*, which took place on the 8th of February.

April 19, 1808.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND situate in the state of Ohio, in third range, fifth township and second section, containing six hundred and forty acres.

One tract of Land situate in Randolph county, state of Virginia, on the north east side of Cheat river, adjoining lands of Joseph Watson and others, containing one thousand acres.

In the town of New-Lisbon, Columbiana county, state of Ohio, two Lots, Nos. 10 and 11, situate on Market street, with a house and stable erected thereon, and a good well of water.

For a part of the above valuable property, produce will be taken in payment. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, jr. in Pittsburgh.

April 18, 1808. tf.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

At the corner of Third & Market streets,

Have received an elegant assortment of

MUSLINS,

consisting of figured and plain

Leno, Cambricks, Jaconetts, Book,

India Mulls, &c.

Also a quantity of

SCOTCH CAMBRICKS.

Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

NOTICE.

Delinquent Collectors, are requested to settle up their Duplicates without further delay, otherwise suits will be directed against them.

By order of the Commissioners.
E. DENNY, Treasurer
of Allegheny county.

Pittsburgh, April 18, 1808.

NOTICE.

IT having been represented by Alexander Beard of Westmoreland county, Washington township, that I had sworn false at an appeal held at James M'Cutchins, to save my fine, as I was absent one of the training days, and that he had obtained the information from the officers that sat at the same. I called on said officers, and they every one denied that ever they gave such information to him or any other person for him. As I am to leave this part of the country, I have obtained an honorable discharge from my officers, and a good certificate from the Rev. Mr. Laird, my minister, and I take this method to proclaim said Beard a liar and a slanderer, and to shew what this man is capable of doing, he even posted his wife in the public papers. The above is just and true. As the small bounds of an advertisement cannot give the public a full account of this man, I must content myself with cautioning the public to guard against his lies and slanders.

DAVID M'GINNIS.

Puckety creek, April 4, 1808.

To be Rented,

And immediate possession given,

A STORE ROOM, well shelved, with a small adjoining Room, and an excellent *CELLAR*, in an eligible situation for business. Enquire of

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

Taken up adrift in the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Bull creek, in January last, a ferry FLAT, with a few links of chain fastened to it. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away in one month from this date, or it will be sold for the expences which have accrued.

HENRY SMITH.

Negley's Mill, April 5, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK CHECKS,

Elegantly printed, on good paper.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*
Copper and Tin Manufactures,
in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

GENEVA GLASS, of all kinds,
Tanner's Oil, by the barrel,
Cyder, by do.
Kentucky Tobacco, by the keg,
Superfine Flour, by the barrel,
And a neat asssortment of CASTINGS just received.

Pittsburgh, 15th Feb. 1808.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.
A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

S. H. DEARBORN'S
PAINTING ROOM,

IS in the apartment formerly occupied by Doctor Stevenson as a Shop, in Second Street, where he will be happy to accomdate those who wish their Portraits or Profiles painted.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1808.

TURNING,
In all its branches, oval and round,
IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,
Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by
ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures and has now on hand
Cut and Hammered Nails
of every description, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

He still continues to manufacture *Ropes* of every kind; orders for which will be punctually attended to.

Six Pence per lb. given for sound clean Hemp.

He has to Rent, a convenient two story House. Possession given the 1st April. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at the corner of Third and Liberty Streets.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to
JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and posseession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

To be Rented.

And possession given the 1st of April next,
Two new Log Houses,
In Penn Street, between St. Clair Street and Cecil's alley. There are in each house, two rooms on the first floor, and two on the second, with a well lighted garret, and a good cellar. The situation is pleasant, being so convenient to the Allegheny river.

Also to be let forever, twenty-seven feet of ground adjoining the above mentioned houses, on the same street. For terms apply to the proprietors.

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.
PHILIP GILLAND.

Pittsburgh, February 27, 1808. tf.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of
LEATHER,
Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON the first of April E. CARR intends to remove from his present situation to that large and commodious house in Second Street, nearly opposite the *Bank*, where, in addition to his present School, he will accommodate a few young gentlemen, from the country, with boarding, at a reasonable expence, who may be taught any branch of scholastic education necessary to initiate them into a commercial life, or any of the learned professions; as also the polite accomplishments of dancing and good manners.

For all those branches, suitable assistants or teachers will be procured, or recommended to the attention of parents or guardians by the subscriber, who has, for many years, been principal preceptor in a similar academy in London.

Country gentlemen, favouring this undertaking, may be assured, that every attention will be paid to the morals and manners of such young gentlemen as may be placed under his care.

Testimonials of his past assiduity, for the last four years, may be had from the first characters in Pittsburgh, to whom, if required, he will give reference.

EDWARD CARR.

March 8, 1808. 7t.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

WANTED,

At the *New Glass Works*, in Pittsburgh,
POT & PEARL ASHES,
For which a liberal Price will be given.

Also, Cash will be given for good clean
WOOD ASHES,
at the rate of 12 1-2 cents per bushel.

March 7, 1808.

N. B. Three cents per pound will be given for broken Flint Glass, at the above Works.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st of April next.
Two Houses. They are well finished, convenient, and well situated in this Borough. For terms apply to
ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

Storage and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, (in addition to their stock on hand) in *Market Street*, between Third and Fourth streets, next door to Mr. Riddle's, a handsome and general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1803.

Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

Green Tree Tavern
FOR SALE,

And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

TICKETS

In the following Lotteries, are for sale by the subscriber, at his store in Front street, who will regularly receive the drawings, and where adventurers can know the fate of their Tickets.

In the *Trinity Church*—Highest prize 10,000 dollars.

Second Baptist Church—highest prize 8000 dollars.

Encouragement of useful Arts—highest prize 10,000 dollars, besides a large number of other prizes of 5000, 1000, 500, &c. and the tickets are now selling at 1 dollar and 50 cents.

These Lotteries will commence drawing in a short time, and the prizes regularly paid immediately after the drawing is finished.

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1808.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now opening at the Old Stand in Front Street, near Mr. Eichbaum's Tavern, sign of the Indian Queen, a general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
amongst which are a variety of Fancy Articles, as artificial flowers, plain and ornamented feathers, tiffany and paper fans, Italian silks, tamboured and plain lace sleeves, lace handkerchiefs and veils, white, black, and flesh coloured silk stockings, figured satin velvet ribbons for dresses, figured velvet waistcoating, silk and tinsel cords and tassels, chenille and other trimmings, figured soft satin ribbons, tortoise shell combs, gold and silver tinsel, epaulets, military plumes, &c. &c.

An elegant assortment of *Jewellery* and *Watches.*

A quantity of *Music*, by Pleyel, Hayden, Clements, and many other authors of the first eminence, for the piano forte, violin, violincello, flute and clarinet; piano forte, violin, clarinet, flute and fife tutors, violins of different prices, German flutes, clarinets and fifes, violin bows and bridges, tuning hammers, piano wire, and best Italian violin strings.

An assortment of *Looking Glasses*, with fashionable gilt and mahogany frames.

Paints, colours and dye stuffs.

Patent and Family Medicines.

Boulting Cloths.

A quantity of Scotch Herring by the box, &c. &c. &c.

All which he will sell on low terms for cash, or approved notes at 90 days.

He has on hand at his Lumber Yard, a quantity of well seasoned Pine, Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Poplar Boards, Scantling, Shingles, Staves, Lath, and other Lumber.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1808. tf

HARPER & WILKINSON,

Have removed to the corner of Market and Third Streets, to the Store lately occupied by *M'Candless and Cochran*, where they have opened an extensive assortment of
Hardware, and Dry Goods
suitable for the approaching season, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1808.

WANTED,
30 or 40 good Saddle Horses. Apply as above.

P. SHIRAS,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS returned to Pittsburgh. Those wishing his assistance will please apply to him at Mr. Spencer's Inn.

March 21, 1808.